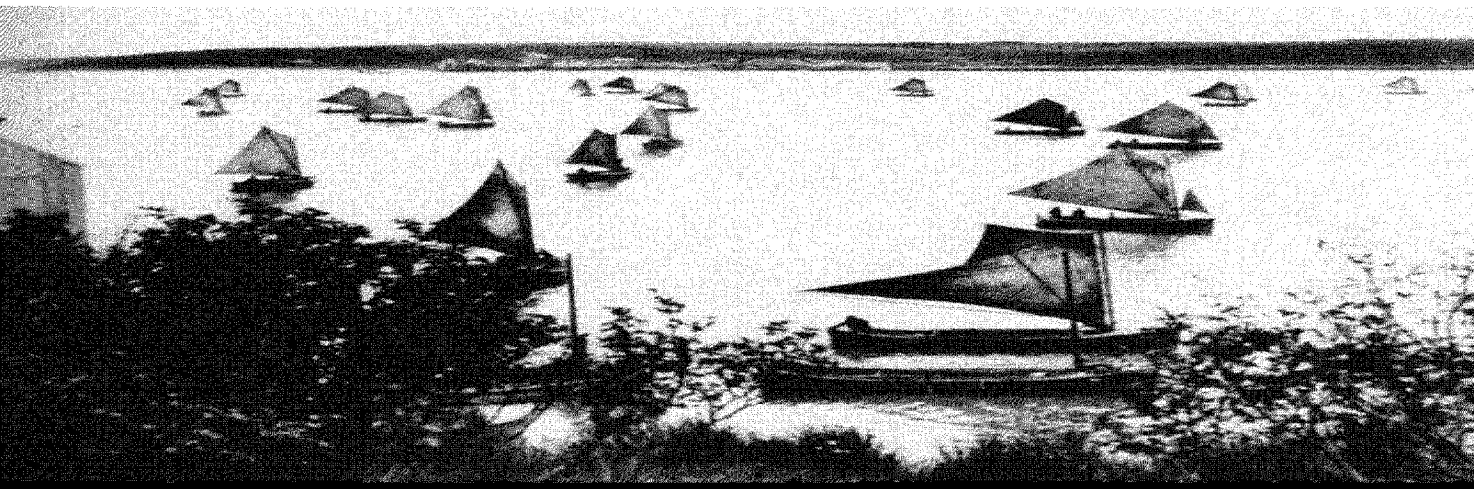
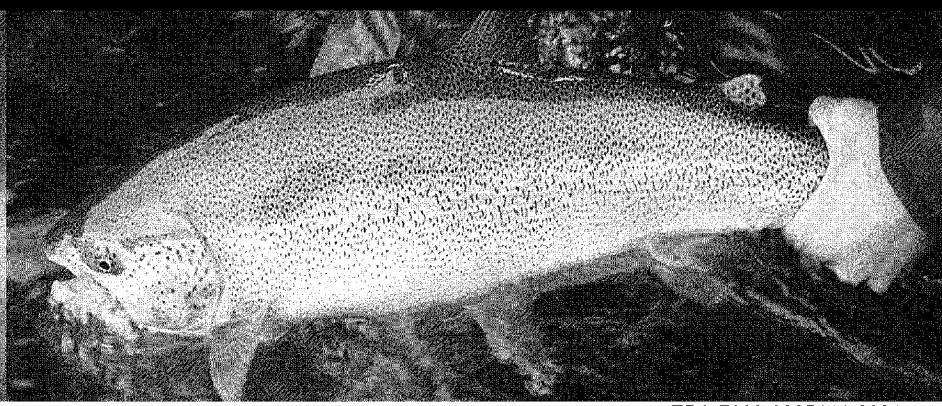
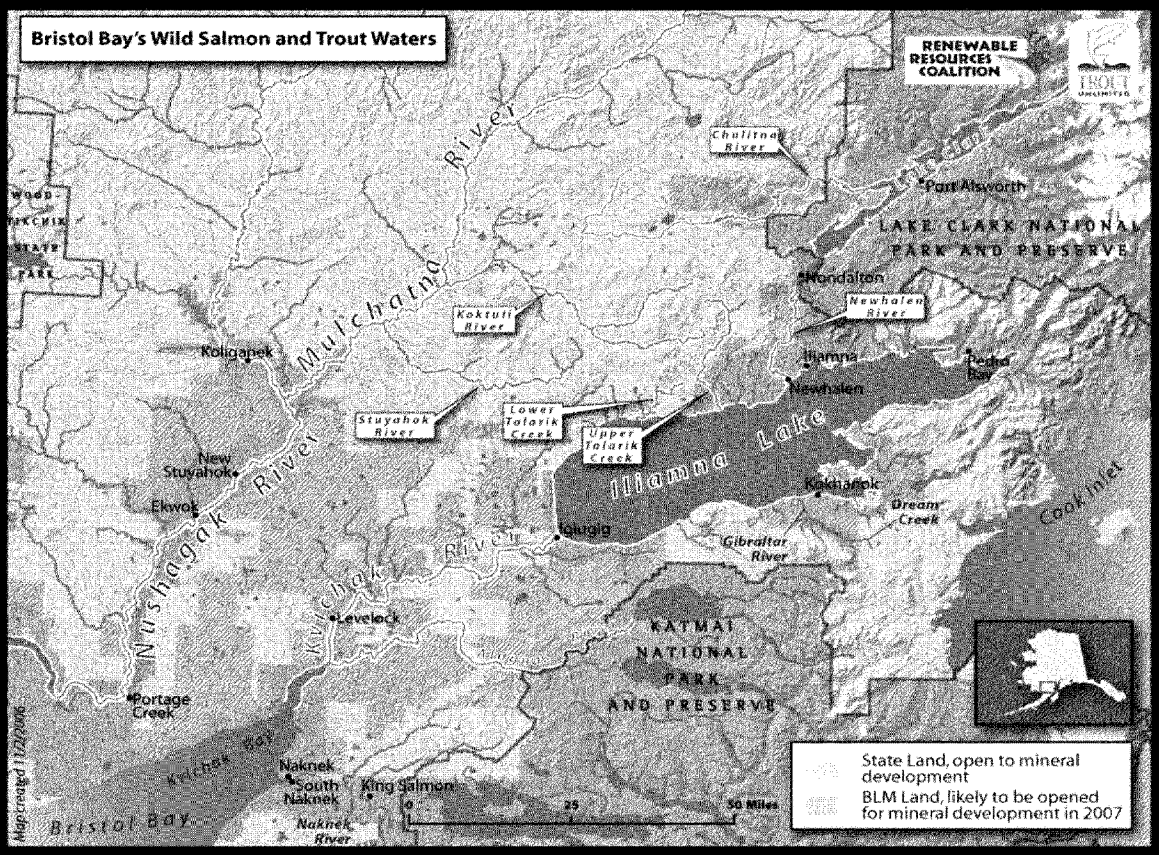


The Case for Protecting Bristol Bay, Alaska



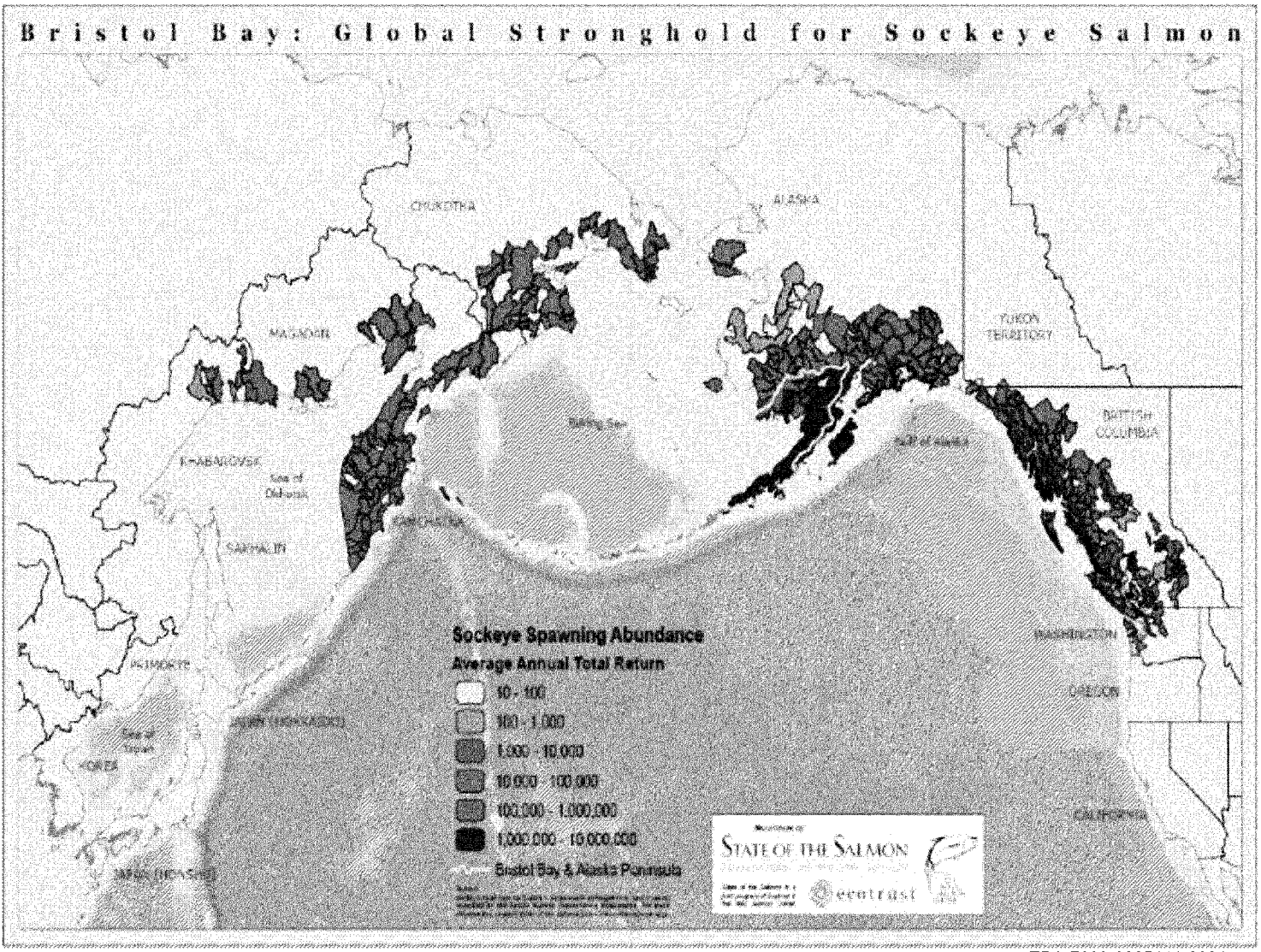
Where is Bristol Bay, Alaska?



Salmon Stronghold

- Estimated 30 – 40 Million Sockeye, as high as 50 million
- Kvichak River is the most productive salmon watershed in the world
- Over 60% of of North American Sockeye from Bristol Bay
- Over 50% of global salmon come from Nushagak and Kvichak Rivers
- Supports subsistence, commercial, and sport fisheries for total of $450 million annual revenue

Bristol Bay: Global Stronghold for Sockeye Salmon



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Subsistence Fishing

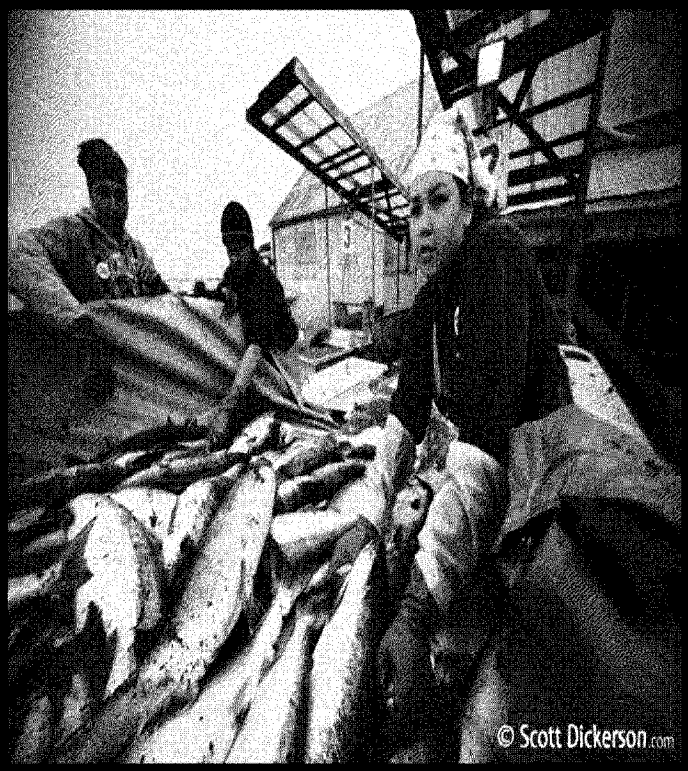
"For at least 9,000 years, the region's life giving renewable resources have supported indigenous Yu'pik, Aleut, and Dena'ina people, whose cultural identities significantly revolve around the annual migrations of salmon." (Snyder, *Fishing in Bristol Bay, 2010*).

-7600 subsistence users

-2.4 million pounds of subsistence harvest

-Net economic value between $80 and $140 million annually

Commercial Fishing



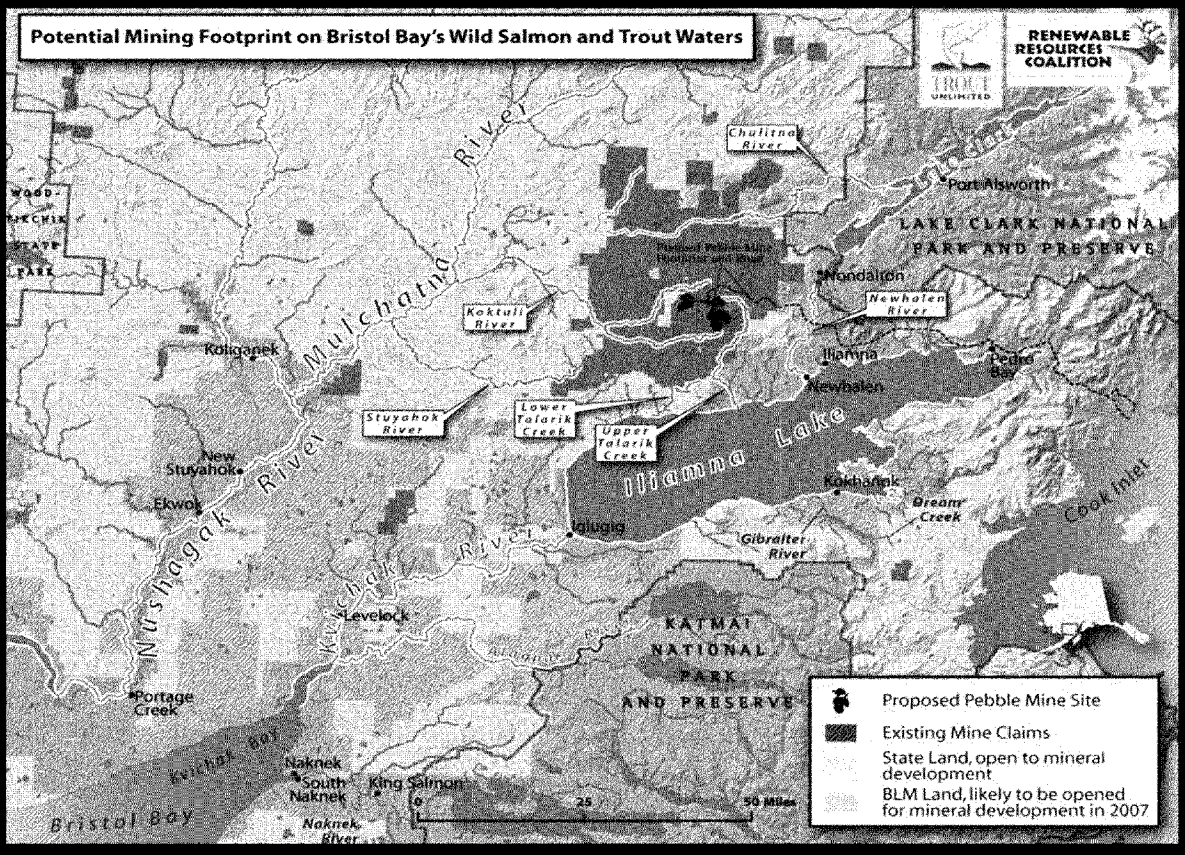
- Dates back to 1880s
- Employs over 6500 people annually
- $368 million annually into regional economy
- Avg Annual Harvest of sockeye - 24 million

Sport Fishing

- Dates back to the 1950s and the leadership of Ray Peterson (Father of Alaskan Sports Lodge)
- 51,000 annual recreational trips
- $166 million dollars, half of which is spent by non-resident anglers
- Wildlife viewing accounts for $18 million annually to state economy

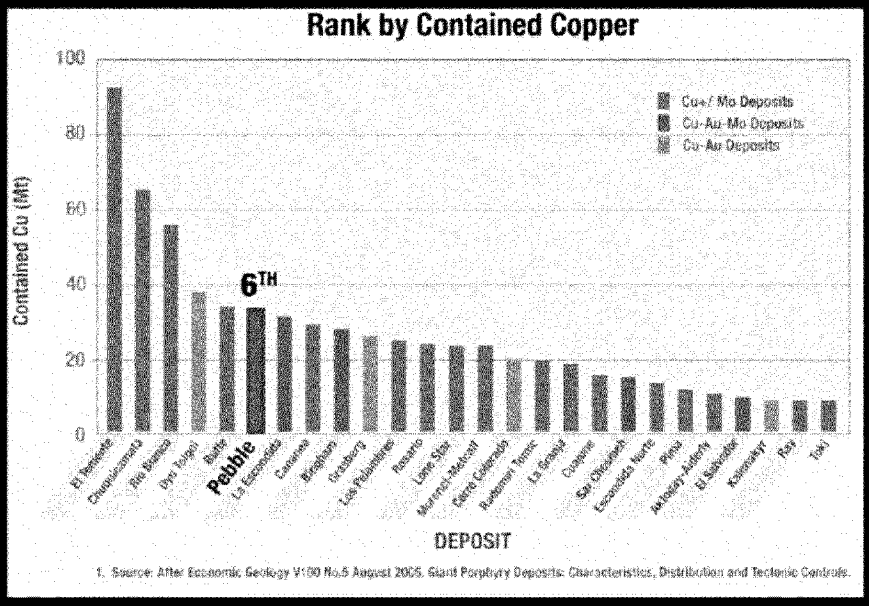
Ecosystem Values

Pebble Mine


Potential Mining Footprint on Bristol Bay's Wild Salmon and Trout Waters
RENEWABLE RESOURCES COALITION
Chulitna River
Port Alsworth
LAKE CLARK NATIONAL PARK AND PRESERVE
Proposed Pebble Mine Footprint and Road
Nondalton
Newhalen River
Koktuli River
Kokhanok
Iliamna
Pedro Bay
Newhalen
Mulchatna River
Koliganek
Lower Talarik Creek
Upper Talarik Creek
Iliamna Lake
Stuyahok River
New Stuyahok
Ekwok
Nushagak River
Igiugig
Gibraltar River
Dream Creek
Cook Inlet
Kvichak River
Levelock
KATMAI NATIONAL PARK AND PRESERVE
Portage Creek
Kvichak Bay
Naknek
South Naknek
King Salmon
Bristol Bay
Naknek River
0
25
50 Miles
Proposed Pebble Mine Site
Existing Mine Claims
State Land, open to mineral development
BLM Land, likely to be opened for mineral development in 2007

Copper, Gold, and Molybdenum

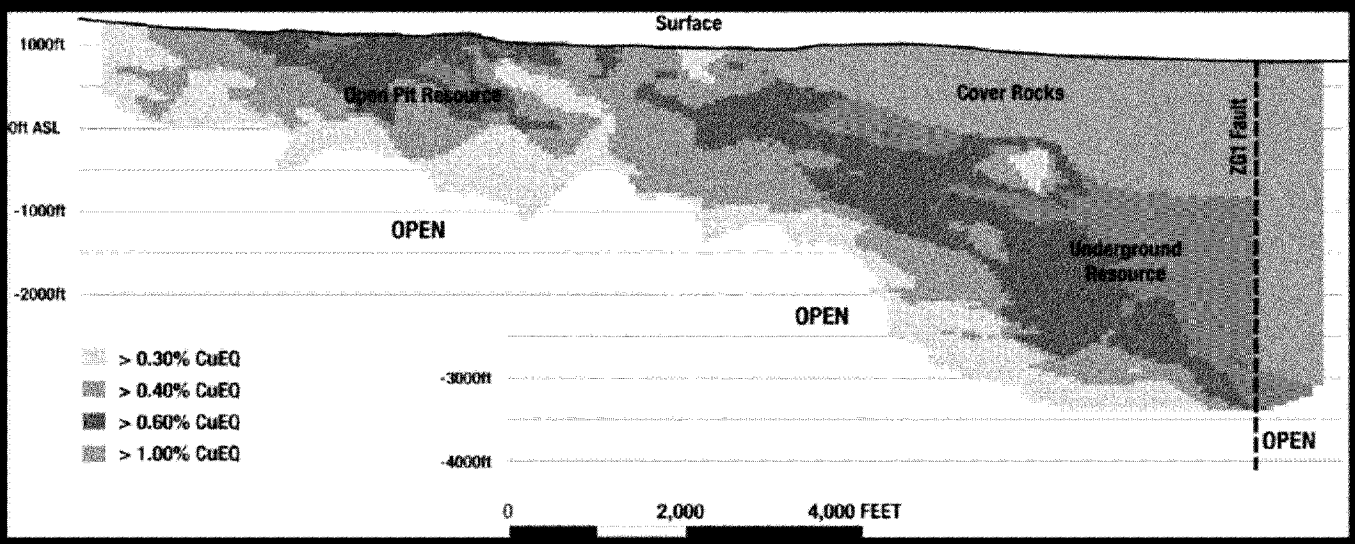
World's most important porphyry deposits[1]

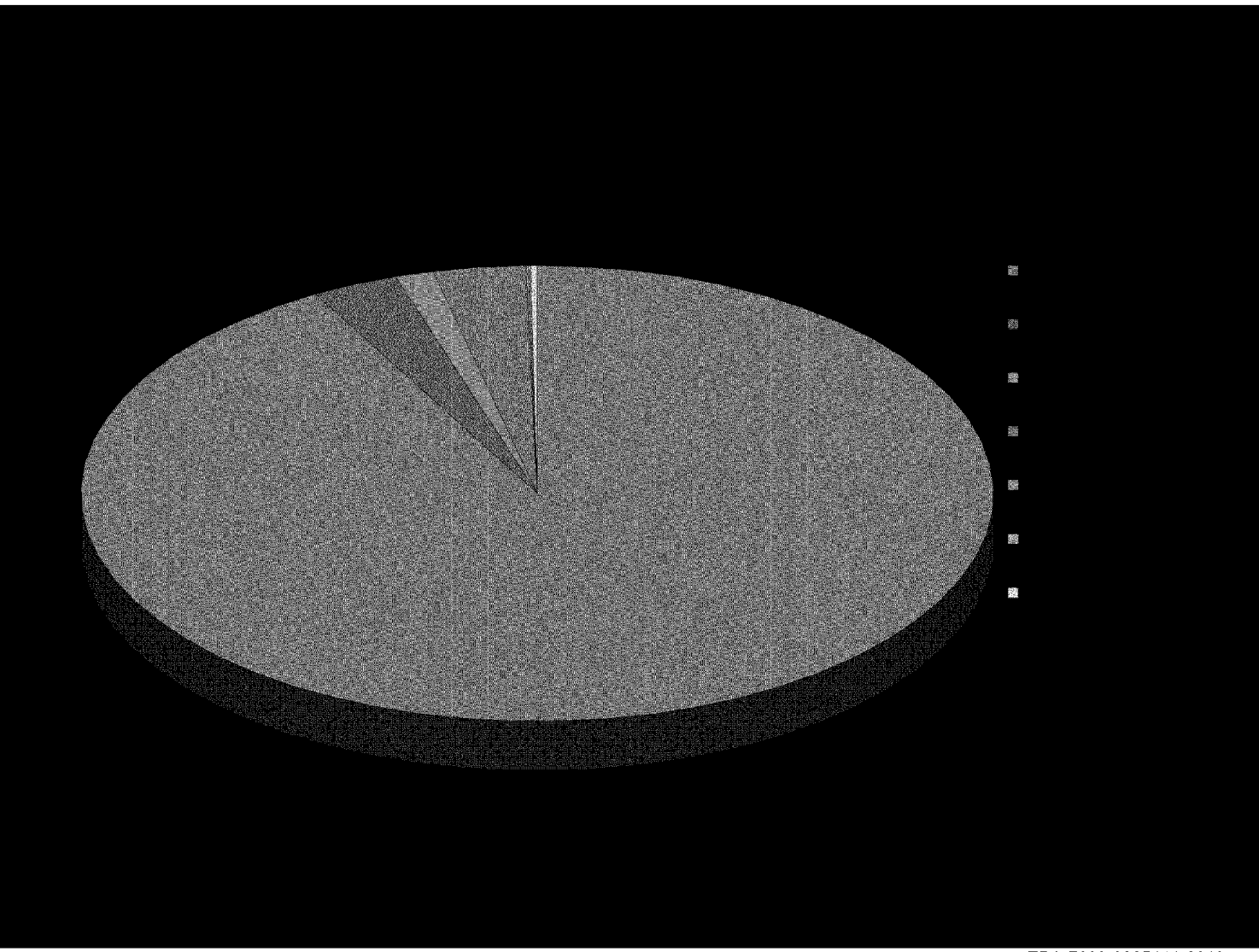


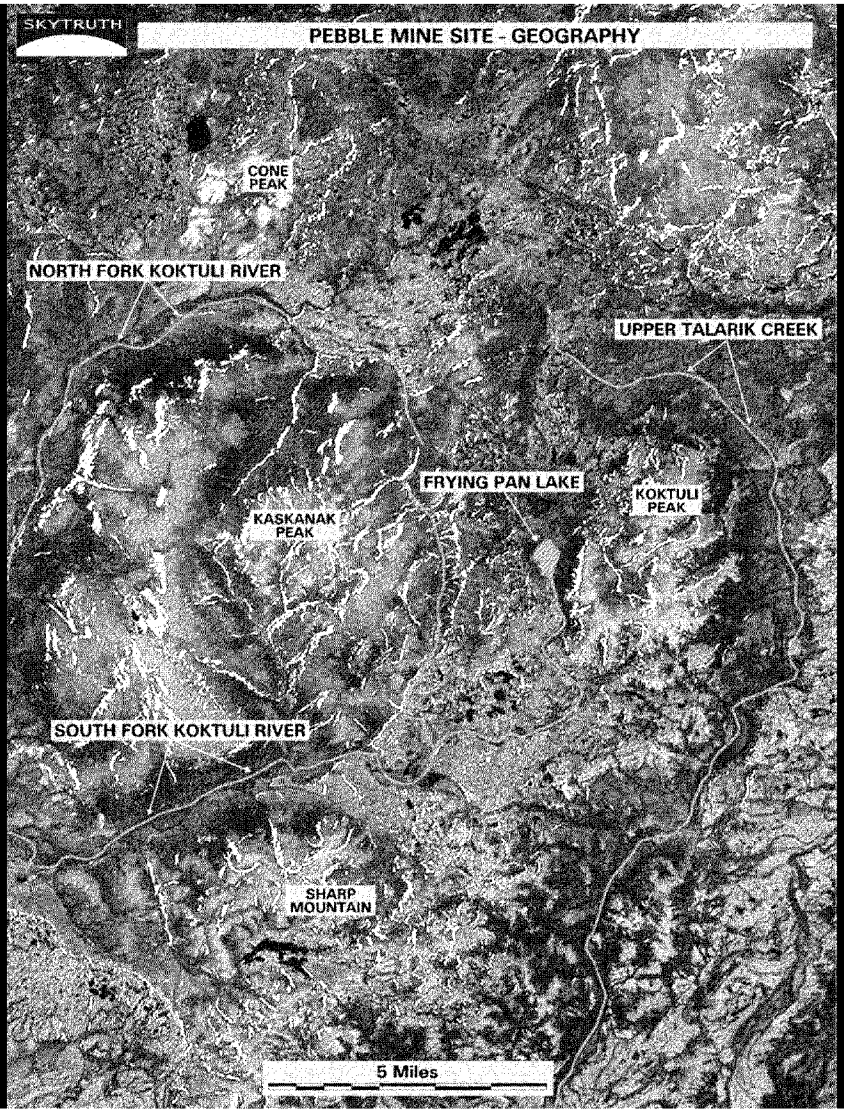
Size

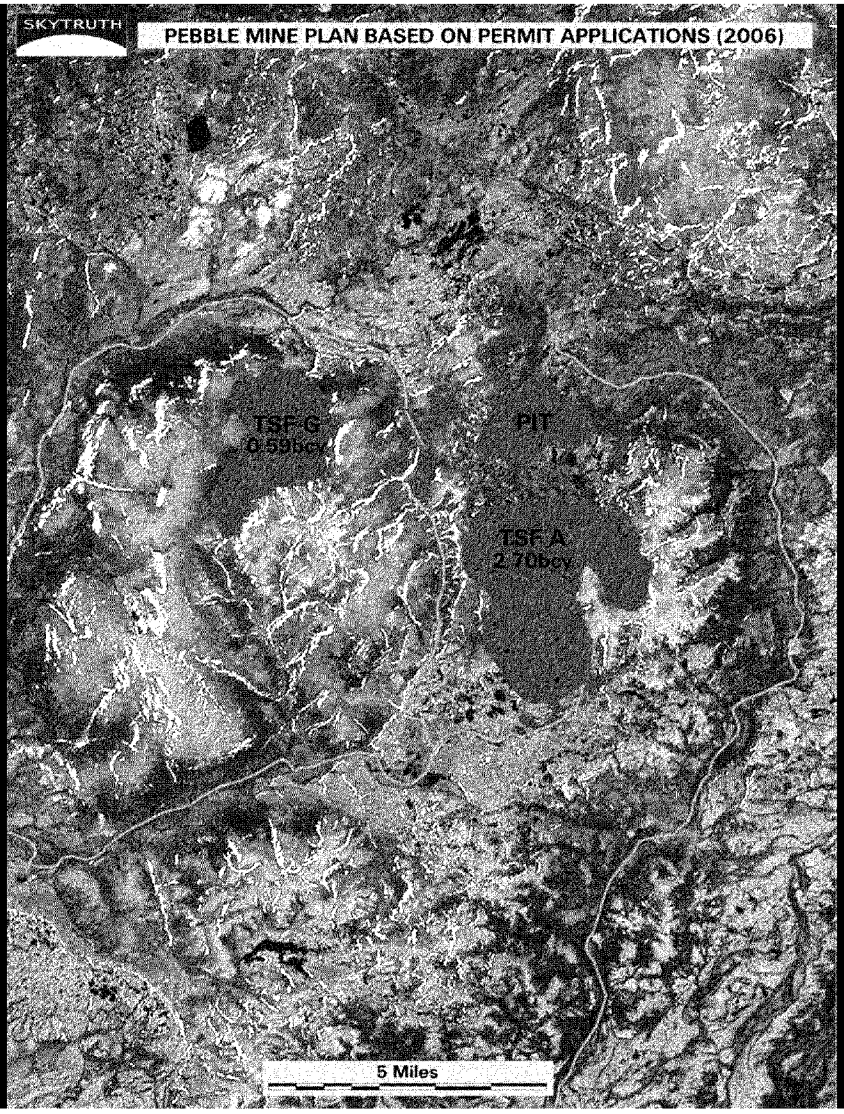
- North America's largest open pit mine (2nd Largest in the World)
  - Two mines
    - Pebble West – 2000 ft deep and 2 square miles
    - Pebble East – 5000 ft deep and 2 square miles
- 10.78 billion tons of waste (based on estimates from PLP given to investors)
- Low-grade deposit – less than 1% mineral per weight of ore
- Dam(s) for tailings pond:
  - Estimate 740 feet tall
  - 4 miles long
- 2006 Water Permits requested water from 60 miles of North and South Koktuli Rivers (at headwaters)

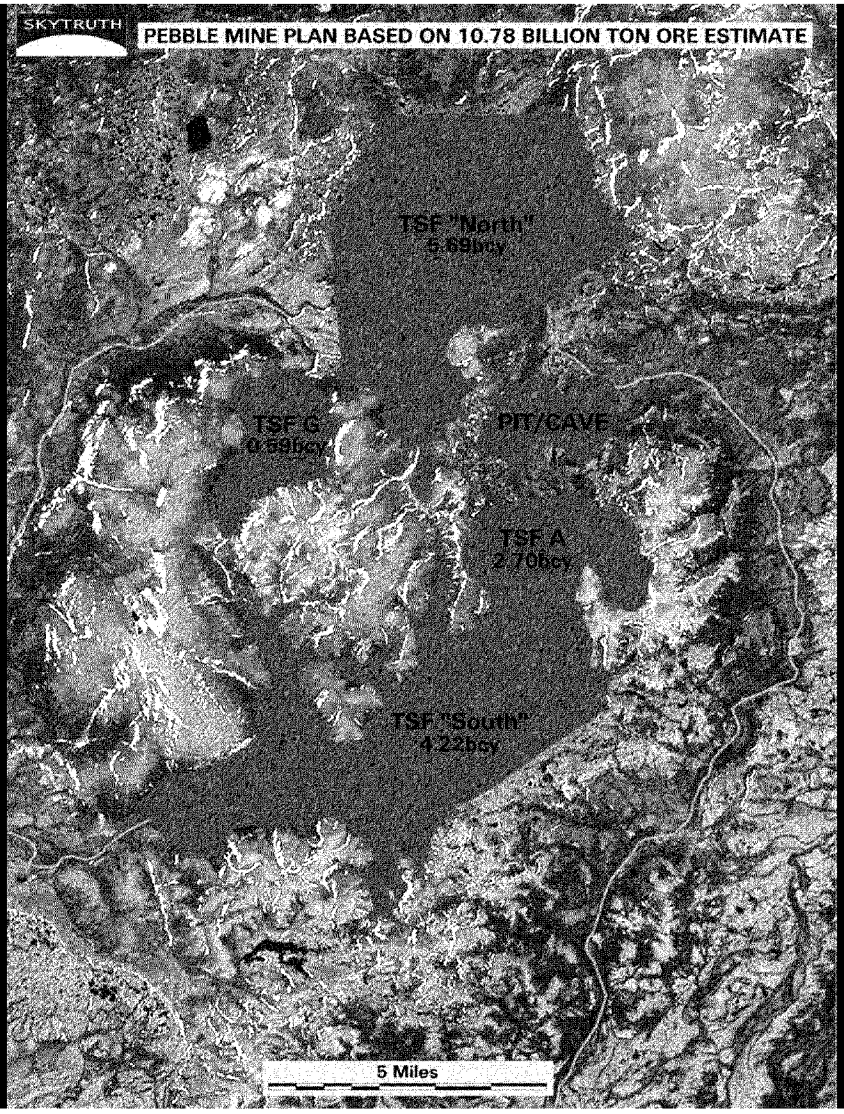
Volume, grades & metallurgy to support a long-life, high volume open-pit and underground mine





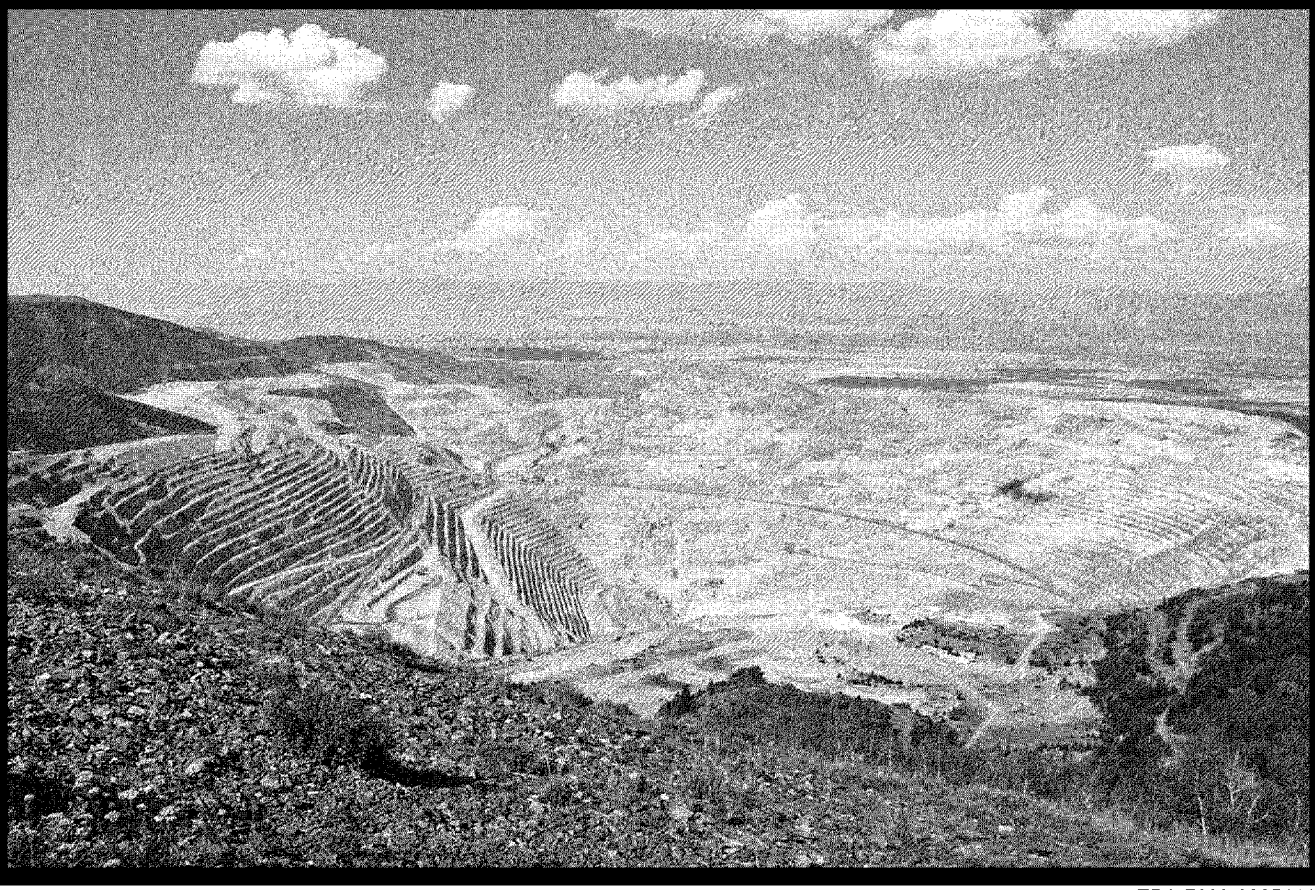

SKYTRUTH
PEBBLE MINE SITE - GEOGRAPHY
CONE PEAK
NORTH FORK KOKTULI RIVER
UPPER TALARIK CREEK
FRYING PAN LAKE
KOKTULI PEAK
KASKANAK PEAK
SOUTH FORK KOKTULI RIVER
SHARP MOUNTAIN
5 Miles


SKYTRUTH
PEBBLE MINE PLAN BASED ON PERMIT APPLICATIONS (2006)
TSF G
0.59bcy
PIT
TSF A
2.70bcy
5 Miles

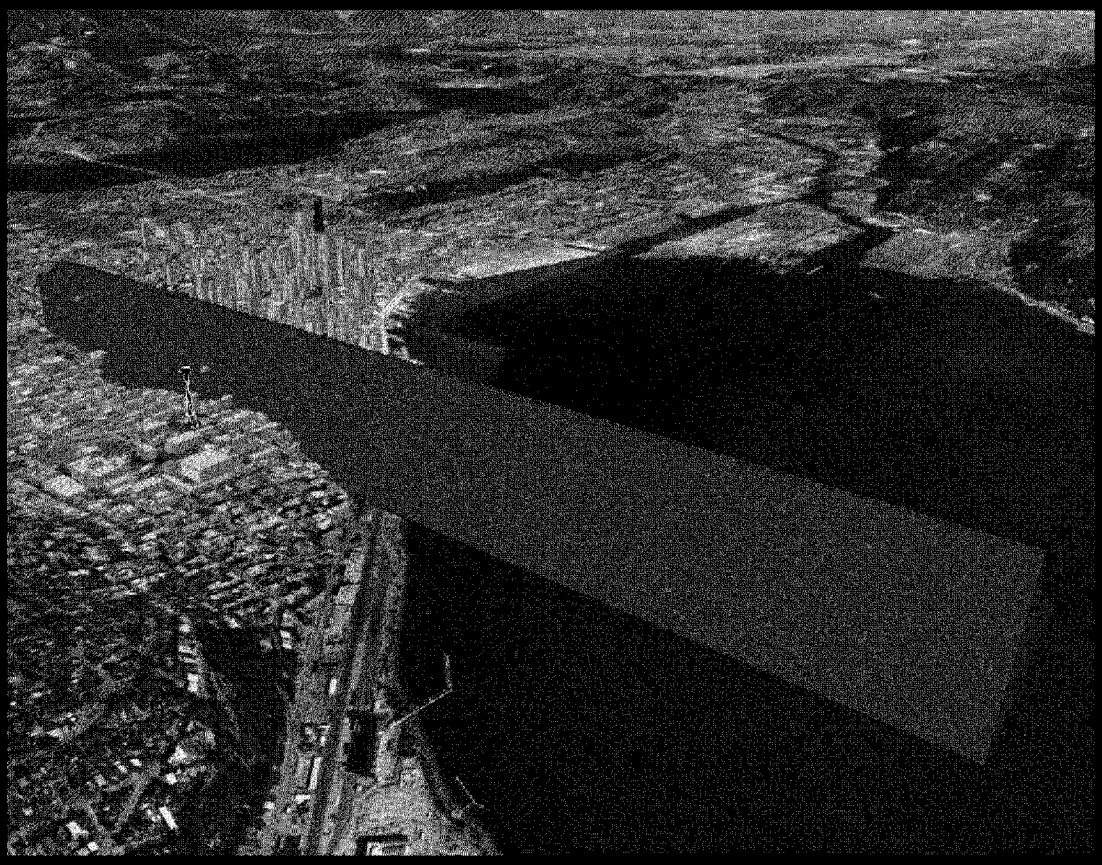

SKYTRUTH
PEBBLE MINE PLAN BASED ON 10.78 BILLION TON ORE ESTIMATE
TSF "North"
5.69bcy
TSF G
0.59bcy
PIT/CAVE
TSF A
2.70bcy
TSF "South"
4.22bcy
5 Miles


SKYTRUTH
PEBBLE MINE PLAN SUPERIMPOSED ON ANCHORAGE
BASED ON 10.78 BILLION TON ORE ESTIMATE
TAILINGS
TAILINGS
PIT/CAVE
TAILINGS
TAILINGS
5 Miles

Comparisons: Bingham Canyon Mine

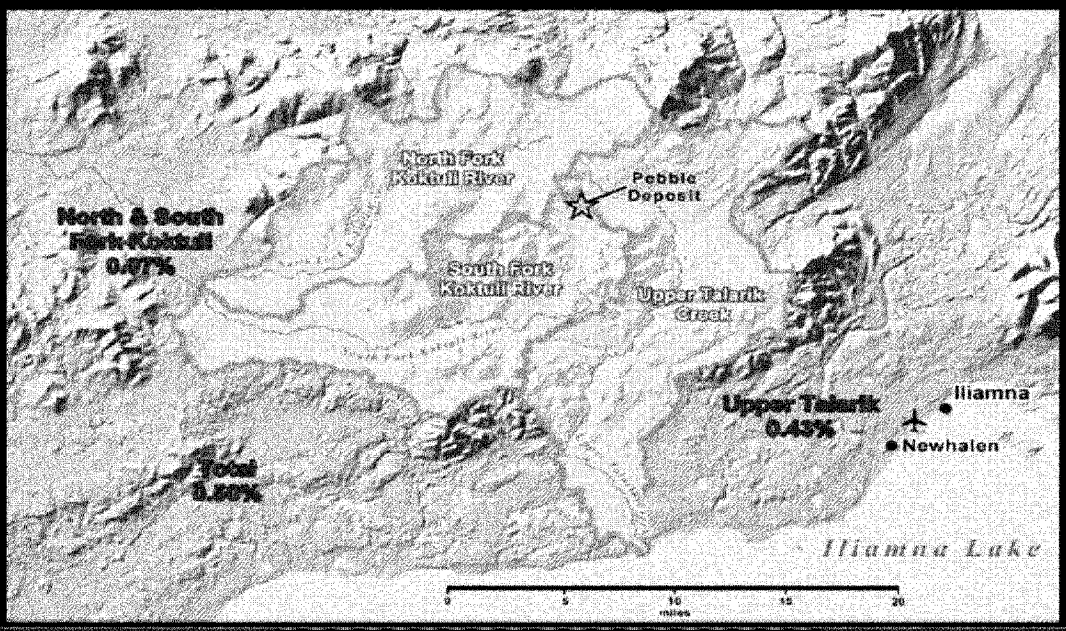


Comparisons: Dam on Seattle

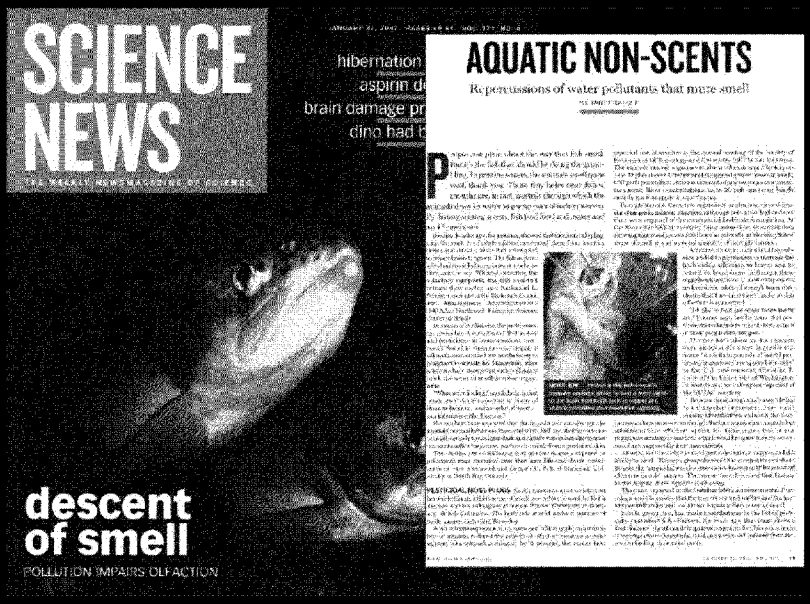


Threats: Water Use

Pebble will maintain the productive capacity in local river systems

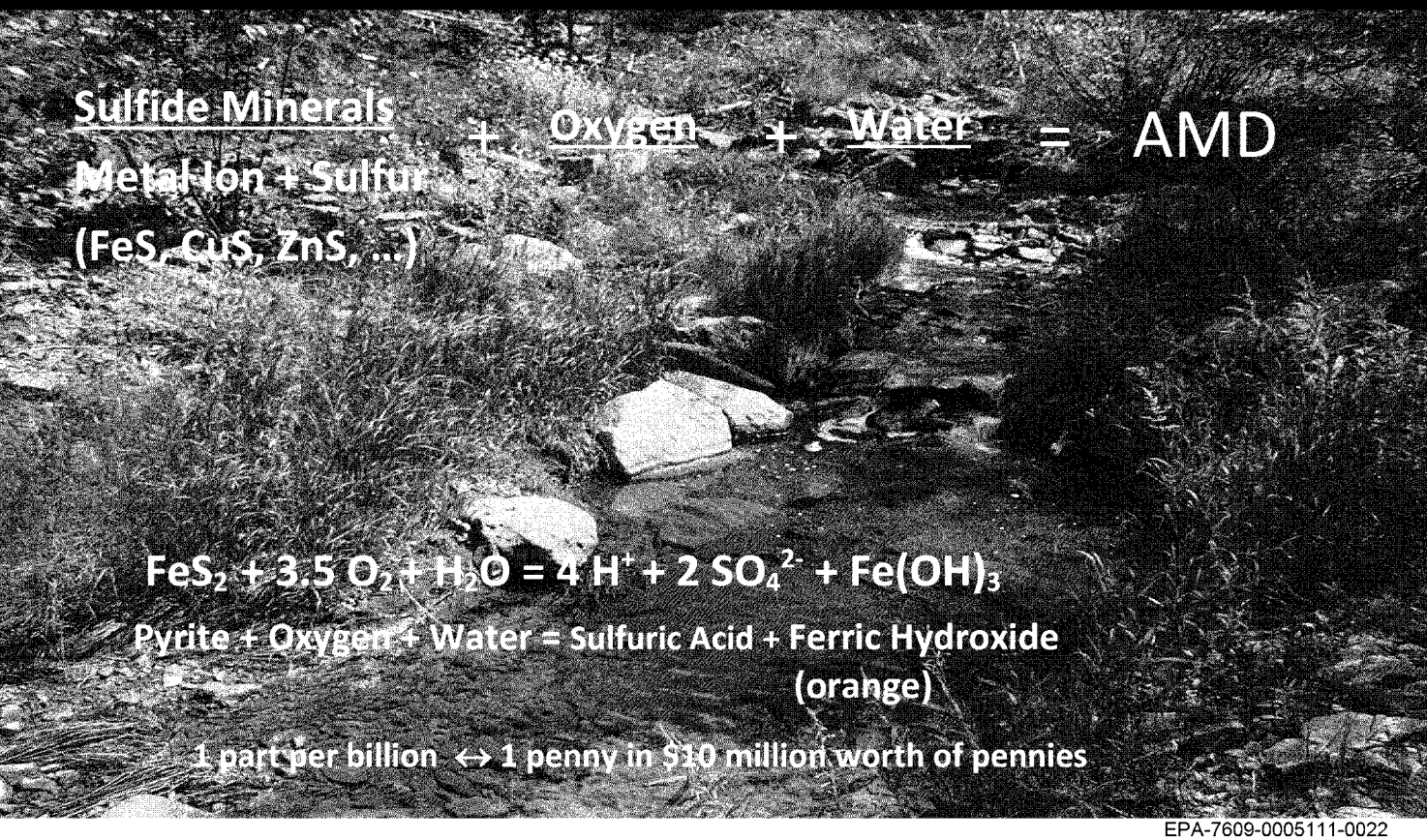


Threats: Copper



Increases in dissolved copper between 2 and 10 parts per billion above normal levels in water impair salmonid olfactory senses.

Threats: Acid Mine Drainage

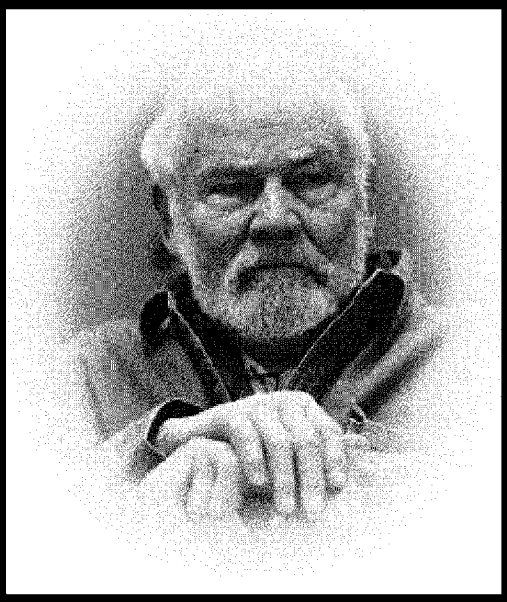


Talking Points

- Size
  - No Mine has ever been built of this size in North America
- Type
  - No mine of this type has ever been built cleanly or safely (e.g. of 25 mine surveyed 93% of mines located in high ground water exceeded water quality standards . . . and 75% failed mitigation) [Kulpers and Maest 2007]
- Location
  - Aquatic region
  - Vital Salmon habitat
  - Seismic activity
- Local Opposition
  - 80 % of Bristol Bay residents oppose the mine
  - 56% of Alaskans oppose the mine
- Economics and Jobs
  - Compare earlier data with Pebble's proposed 2000 jobs (600 of which would go to Alaskans and 153 of which would go to Bristol Bay residents)

Standards of Evaluation

- 1. Is it environmentally sound?
- 2. Can it pay its own way?
- 3. Do the majority of Alaskans desire the project?
- 4. Will it contribute something to the Permanent Fund?



What You Can Do?

Go On the Record As Opposed

Write to the Governor, Legislators, and Media.

Support those groups engaged in the issue:

www.savebristolbay.org

www.renewableresourcescoalition.org

www.nunamta.org